

A GREAT ENGLISH JUDGE ON THE BENCH IN THE PARNELL COMMISSION; IN SOCIETY; AND IN THE BEHRING SEA ARBITRATION.

London, April 12.

It is to be said that the position of an English judge, even of the highest and best, is not quite what it was. The days of Lord Mansfield and Lord Stowell are over, nor do the judges of to-day fill quite the same place in the public mind as those of a generation much later than that of Mansfield and Stowell. There is no Lord Eldon. There is no Lord Brougham. There is hardly a Lord Campbell or Lord Chief Justice Cockburn. Lord Cairns seems already remote and Sir George Jessel and Lord Westbury are becoming almost legendary figures. The present Lord Chief Justice of England is a versatile, accomplished, interesting personage, but he does not stand in the front rank of great judges and, if he did, he would not tower as they did above the mass of able men by virtue simply of the elevated position of the Bench. Lord Coleridge is something of a theologian, something of a scholar, something of a lawyer. Perhaps, as we come near to the true cause, or one true cause, of the change. The great lawyers of other days were content to be great lawyers. If they were Lord Chancellors they might also be politicians, and they often knew their classics. But they did not necessarily, nor perhaps often, go for careers separate from those which the Bar itself and the Bench itself offered them. They lived, as it were, by themselves. There was a legal world in Bloomsbury which was content to exist. Bedford Square and Russell Square, once peopled by eminent barristers and judges, knew neither them nor their successors any more. It is likely enough to-day that the more distinguished jurists may be met in general society. If not, they are not to be met anywhere except in their own courts. The present Master of the Rolls, Lord Esher, one of the soundest lawyers of his time, has always been a favorite of society. His predecessor, Sir George Jessel, certainly was not. Sir Henry Hawkins is another star in the social firmament, and so is the Recorder of London, Sir Charles Hall, whom you have known in America, and liked. So again is Sir Francis Jeune, who succeeded Lord Hannen as President of the Court of Probate and Divorce. Neither Sir Henry nor Sir Francis has allowed the enticements of Mayfair drawing-rooms to divert his attention from serious studies. Both are lawyers of learning and judgment. But if the list is to be extended difficulties increase, and it may be best not to extend it lest our comments on other ornaments of the Bench who do not care to be also ornaments of society become overdone.

Of course, the social question is, so far as it affects the Bench, a very narrow question. It was not what I had chiefly in mind, and I use it only as an illustration. But what I said of the position of lawyers and judges as such, and especially judges, is of far wider application. Society in its wider sense shows itself less deferential to them than it once did. Their authority over the minds of men is less. They are not looked up to with the same awe as of old. The majesty of their position is dwarfed. Essentially, of course, their authority and jurisdiction are much what they were a hundred or a hundred and fifty years ago. Their decisions are still law, or, to speak more accurately, they still determine and declare what the law is. On circuit the old parade and splendor are observed as of yore, with sheriffs and trumpeters and all the rest of the more or less impressive ceremony which attends their entrance into an assize town. The pageantry still has a meaning and a purpose. But the moral supremacy of the Bench has been impaired. If you inquire into the causes of this decay you will perhaps attribute it not to any falling off in the character or capacity of the judges, but to the decay of reverence in the community, for that and many other things which they once revered, and either reverence no longer, or reverence in a less degree. For reverence, now read respect.

One of the judges, who, in his time, has contributed most to maintain the prestige of his order, is just dead, and hardly leaves a successor. No judge on the English Bench had a more sober mind than Lord Hannen, none clearer, none that worked with more precision or applied itself more closely to questions of pure law, or of mixed law and fact. At the Bar he never had, I think, any marked inclination for sensational cases. He was not a gladiator, nor looked for success in his profession to the practice of advertising. I do not mean advertising directly in the newspapers. No barrister does that, or can do it. But he did not seek for, nor shine in, causes which attracted the most attention from the public. The light he loved was the dry light of Bacon. He spoke well, but was no orator. He preferred appeals to reason rather than appeals to passion. He was, to all appearance, as cold as he was clear. The solidities, on whom, in this country, the business and advancement of the higher branch of the law so strangely depend, liked him and trusted him. He made his way steadily. The kind of talent he possessed is indicated by his appointment as junior counsel to the Treasury. To "devil" for the Attorney-General is the recognized road to the Bench. Mr. Hannen trod it toilsomely for five years, and then won his reward. He was made a Judge of the Queen's Bench. For some years he was content to be a good judge, and nothing more. He entered upon no rivalry with his colleagues. He sought no popularity with the general public. But after some years the Presidency of the Court of Probate and Divorce fell vacant by the resignation of Lord Penzance, who had succeeded the celebrated Sir Cresswell Cresswell. Sir James Hannen was appointed President. His chance had come, and he seized it. Cresswell was very able and acute; Lord Penzance was also able; to follow them was not to undergo no light ordeal. Brilliant he was not, nor his brilliancy the trait most wanted in a judge, least of all in a presiding judge. But it was seen at once that he was to master in his own court; that he was a jurist, that he was a strong judge. He has left a deep impress on the law and procedure of that court, where he bore sway for fourteen years. It is one of the most perplexing and exacting of all judicial posts. Sensational causes abound on the Divorce side of the court, and causes which are won on a sensational. The public flocks thither as to a play. With a weak judge the place becomes an arena, and more lawyers than one are ready to play the clown. Sir James Hannen would stand no nonsense, whether from the bar or public. He was thought austere, but he was respected, and by those who knew how kindly a nature his really was, he was more so liked.

But I prefer to come to a different scene. Sir public, of course, will always remember Sir James Hannen as the judge who presided over the Parnell Commission. Seldom has a more difficult task been laid upon any judge. A good many people did their best to make it impossible. But from the beginning Sir James made it plain to all men that the Commission was a Court, and that the tribunal of which he had the ordering was to be a judicial tribunal. The inquiry lasted 129 days. The mass of evidence was enormous. The intricacy of the issues was only equalled by their importance. It never was seriously disputed that he held the balance true. It was never disputed at all, except in the heat of envenomed political controversy, and by the most passionate partisans on one side. Nor was his consummate ability in the conduct and decision of this great State Trial ever denied. He had two capable colleagues, but he was the tribunal. I looked on at a good many of the more critical scenes and I said at the time what I thought of Sir James Hannen as President. I should say it again even more freely and strongly, but I must not repeat. Only, as the old impression returns, it seems more vivid than ever. If I had to choose among the many judges whom I have known or have seen on the

case of the Apostle Paul, who on one important occasion obtained a license to preach solely on account of his being able to speak Greek. It was not granted by a Presbyter, however, but by the chief captain of Jerusalem. It followed an "uproar," which had grown out of the Apostle's endeavor to harmonize Church differences by conforming himself to certain observances, considered essential by the orthodox, but which he regarded as unimportant. There has been considerable controversy, first and last, over the mental reservation in which he indulged himself on that occasion of which certain later discussions of questions of orthodoxy are, if not an echo, at least a reminder. Paul's knowledge of Greek, however, had nothing to do with his concessions to Judaism, and we do not suppose it is necessary to read the XXII chapter of Acts in the original in order to understand that subscription to a creed does not necessarily include the interpretation of the elders. Still it is a good thing to understand Greek. Particularly if one proposes to preach in Boston.

No! Bartow S. Weeks would never do for District-Attorney.

Ex-President Harrison, in a speech to the Union League Club of San Francisco, said that the present distress—whenever was responsible for it—was un-American, and its authors should be repudiated by the people. The Democratic party is responsible, it is un-American, and it is being repudiated by the people.

New-Jersey followed "Little Rhody's" example magnificently.

The District-Attorney's office was highly elated over the acquittal of Police Captain Devery. From top to bottom that office was filled with the most eager and zealous desire that Devery should be acquitted, and yet every man in the office knew perfectly well that Police Captain Devery had failed to do his duty and richly deserved punishment.

Has anybody discovered anything Secretary Greeham has done that has not been a blunder?

Speaker Crisp is becoming desperate. His impetuous appeals to the majority of the House to furnish the quorum required for the transaction of business are of no avail. He now proposes to impose fines upon all members absent without leave or refusing to vote. In attempting to fine those whom he refuses to count he is opening the way for a more fantastic farce than the morning "Jail deliveries." The Speaker would relieve himself and his party of all embarrassment by changing the rule so as to substitute a quorum of members present for a quorum actually voting. That would be a complete vindication of Speaker Reed and the majority of the last Republican House. The amusing feature of it is that neither Speaker Crisp nor any of his followers can deny that this change of procedure would be inevitable in the course of time. The first Democratic House which has a narrow majority under twenty will be compelled to count a quorum.

Ex-Speaker Sulzer has been decorating the Republicans of the Assembly with his abuse. Abuse from Sulzer is in the nature of a compliment.

A policeman was yesterday transferred from St. Vincent's Hospital to the alcoholic ward at Bellevue Hospital. O. Tammany, Tammany, where was your watchful eye? How could he advance through all the stages of drunkenness to delirium tremens without detection by the lynx-eyed disciplinarians of the Police Department?

Mr. Lauterbach, representing the Brooklyn elevated roads, made a sudden change of front on Tuesday on his bill prohibiting the trolley roads in that city from running their cars faster than six miles an hour. His action disposes of the bill for good and all. It was one of the most unnecessary measures ever laid before the Legislature, since ample authority is possessed by the Common Council of our sister city to regulate the speed of the cars in question. The people of Brooklyn are getting used to the trolleys and like them well, and would have a most bitter feeling toward any one who should cause these cars to run no faster than the horse cars which they have superseded. The whole matter is one which Brooklyn is abundantly able to take care of without assistance from Albany.

Speaker Crisp has as much trouble in getting quorums as his party has in getting votes these days.

The Tammany Police Department, the Tammany Coroners' Office, the Tammany Police Courts, the Tammany Dock Department, and in fact almost every department, office, bureau, division, and sub-division of Tammany administration in this city reek with corruption. How long will the citizens of New-York be patient? When will the day of reckoning come? When will intelligent New-Yorkers rise to a man and insist upon a complete cleaning out of the Tammany sinks and cesspools?

The British Government has made arrangements for holding twenty-eight steamers of the Cunard, Canadian Pacific and Peninsular and Oriental lines in reserve for its own use in emergencies. This is a privilege for which a large financial subvention is available. The number of steamers reserved in this way has been increased from nine to twenty-eight. Yet Captain Codman, Mr. Pithian and all the free-ship agitators grow red in the face with indignation whenever any one suggests that Great Britain systematically sustains and aids its commercial marine.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris arrived here yesterday on the White Star steamer Majestic, from Liverpool. She was met at the pier by her brother, Colonel Frederick Bent Grant, and taken to his home in this city. Mrs. Sartoris is here on a visit to her family, and is accompanied by her youngest child.

Dr. J. Millie Chapman, vice-president of the International Organization of Homoeopathic Physicians, is a Pittsburg woman; and she has built up a large and lucrative practice in that city.

Mr. George H. Daniels, the general passenger agent of the New-York Central Railroad, has been making a trip through California. He was in Los Angeles, where he was met by the local press, and was engaged as music master at Sherborne House, where he achieved great success, and put Sherborne in the first rank as respects the teaching of music. Toward the end of the eighties he began to be troubled with deafness, which increased so that he was no longer able to lead his choir with sureness. Thereupon he resigned. He had long been interested in the stage, and had in 1883 written a play, which had never been produced. He determined to try his hand in this direction again, and met with unexpected success. His latest work, an English translation of Ludwig Fulda's "Der Teller," which he calls "Once Upon a Time," Mr. Parkes has already seen, and is very bright and spirited in conversation.

Mr. J. A. Van Wart, of Fredericks, N. B., has been appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of New-Brunswick, in place of Judge Palmer, of St. John, resigned.

Mr. W. H. Bicknell, of Winchester, Mass., the actor, has become engaged to Miss Janet Dingley, of Lewiston, Me. A niece of Congressman Dingley.

Colonel Ingersoll told a reporter of "The Boston Journal" the other day how he came to make the speech nominating Mr. Blaine in the convention of 1876—the famous speech in which he used the expression "Plumed Knight." He had been made a delegate to the convention from Illinois without his knowledge or consent, and when Mr. Blaine learned of his election he sent Colonel Ingersoll a letter asking the latter to present his name to the convention. The Colonel had previously been on the stump with Mr. Blaine in Maine, having first met him in 1865. Colonel Ingersoll's brother, E. J. Ingersoll, represented one of the Illinois districts in Congress for a number of years, while Mr. Blaine was in 1865. Mr. Blaine's speech was frequently quoted. It was the nominating speech of 1876 that brought Colonel Ingersoll instantly into National prominence.

quorum present with which to vacate their resignation. The Speaker, the House and the country are the victims of his preposterous ruling that less than a quorum can do what only a quorum can undo. Ordinarily, the Republicans might have some doubts as to the wisdom of the policy of requiring the Democrats to produce a quorum for the purpose of getting rid of this resolution. But they are justified by the fact that the country has formally declared that this Democratic Congress is never so fortunately occupied as when it is doing absolutely nothing. The people must pay its expenses whether it sits or adjourns, and they are bound to get off cheaper the oftener it adjourns and the longer the time between its sessions. The Republicans can do no service more useful than by availing themselves of the rules to compel the majority to furnish a quorum every time it offers to do anything else than pass an appropriation bill necessary to the support of the Government or adjourn.

PROTECT PROPERTY RIGHTS.

Some issues are being very squarely raised in the Legislature in these closing days of the session. None of them is more sharply defined than that between the public interests and the one-sided and the Manhattan Railway Company's special privileges on the other, as presented in the bill to prevent the company from abandoning condemnation proceedings without the permission of the court. Everybody familiar with the matter understands the abuses practised under the law as it now stands; no one can deny the justice of the property-owners' demand for the proposed amendment. It is supported by the best sentiment of this city; it is opposed alone by the Manhattan Company. The only real obstacle that has yet been encountered in securing its speedy and favorable consideration in an unamended form has been in the Codes Committee of the Assembly. But so unanswerable have been the arguments in its favor that the representatives of the elevated railroads were driven to an agreement with the representatives of property-owners that the bill should be reported favorably; the only substantial change from its original form being the provision that the act should not take effect until September 1.

The committee accordingly agreed so to report it. Has that agreement been carried out as originally made? There are rumors of subsequent attempts so to modify the bill as to rob it of its essentially valuable features. If that is done, it will mean mischief. It will mean also a heavy weight of responsibility for those Assemblymen who are answerable for it. Nor will it do to plead ignorance of the real purposes of the bill. To support and pass it means to do justice to the owners of many millions of real property in this city who have suffered long and with remarkable patience under the past methods of the Manhattan Company; to allow the bill to be mutilated or killed will be to put a premium upon those indefensible methods. The outcome will be keenly watched and not forgotten. Let the bill be reported at once in the form agreed upon and promptly passed.

"SERVANTS, OBEY YOUR MASTERS"

Sometimes the sovereign people speak in parables. There is often room for doubt what they mean, even when their majorities are large, and politicians are wont to interpret every vote to their own liking as far as they can. There is no room for interpretation in wanting. There is no room for honest doubt. The man who pretends to believe that the people are only impatient because Congress has not more quickly passed an industry-smashing tariff bill are not mistaken; they are simply saying what they know is false. The great body of voters who have buried Democracy under unprecedented majorities in Northern States are Republicans, who do not want the Wilson bill passed at all. With them have voted for Republican candidates multitudes of Democrats because they share the same wish. The Democrats who have signed written protests against the Wilson bill, warning Congressmen that they mean to punish those who vote for it, number many thousands in every manufacturing State. In voting for Republican candidates these Democrats have been doing at the polls exactly what their petitions and protests say they would do. He who pretends that they do not mean what their protests and their votes both say has not even the poor merit of telling a plausible falsehood.

One answer the Democrats have the right to make. They can say that the people are mistaken; that the bill would not have in the end the effect the people believe. Then the question comes whether Congressmen have the right to force their will upon the people in defiance of the most emphatic rebuke ever administered for any pending measure. If this is a Government of the people Congressmen have no such right. They may believe voters in error, but they were not elected to dictate to the people. When there is no room for honest doubt about the intention of the majority, as there is not now, Congressmen have no business to pass a measure which the country condemns. Once before the same dominant faction in the Democratic party—the headstrong, self-sufficient, dictatorial slave-drivers of the South—forced upon the country their Kansas bill in the face of popular protests at the election. After that offence it was more than thirty years before the people permitted that party to recover power.

The Southern masters have no right to feel that it is a surrender of pride or a sacrifice of principle to bow to the declared will of the sovereigns in this country. They are sent to Washington to be the servants of the voters, and not to be their dictators. As a soldier is unfit for service who refuses to obey an order because he thinks it mistaken, those Congressmen have no higher obligation or duty than to obey the will of the people. This time they know exactly what that will is. The people want the Wilson bill killed and tariff agitation stopped. If the Southern masters have not the dignity and the loyalty to free institutions to bow to the wishes of the country, it will be many years before they have a chance to make laws again. The many way is to tell the truth. Democratic leaders really believe that they were instructed by the people to change the tariff. They did not realize that the terrible change in the condition of industries and business had made a reconstruction of the tariff at this time not merely unwise and dangerous, but extremely odious to the people—even to thousands who voted for it eighteen months ago. They were unable to believe that votes last fall meant such a revolution of purpose. But whether they have been right or not, they know now that the country wants tariff agitation stopped, wants the Wilson bill withdrawn or killed without delay.

When the meaning of the votes is clear, so is the duty of Representatives. New-Jersey has spoken as plainly as it is possible to speak to Senators McPherson and Smith, and New-York to Senators Hill and Murphy, and Ohio to Senator Brice, and Kansas to Senators Martin and Pepper. It is not the part of common-sense for them to disregard or defy the instructions of the people.

Tammany is trying to defeat Rapid Transit. It is trying to defeat every improvement of genuine importance and value to the people of New-York. Its sole purpose is public plunder.

The members of the New-York Presbytery who on Tuesday opposed the licensing of some of the candidates before them on the ground of their deficiency in Greek doubtless had in mind

avenue must be saved from the spoilers. The people of New-York are determined to keep Fifth-ave. free from railroads, but they must be alert and vigilant. The Metropolitan managers are sly, shrewd, subtle and resourceful. They are masters of all sorts of tricks and devices. They have cast covetous eyes on Fifth-ave, and they will capture it and add it to their possessions sooner or later unless the people of New-York serve notice on them that they will be looked upon as detestable enemies of the public welfare, outlaws in the community, despised pariahs in the opinion of the people of New-York, if they persist in trying to filch any part of Fifth-ave. They have taken entire possession of the greatest business thoroughfare in the world—Broadway. They should be warned off the finest residence avenue in America.

THE DEMOCRATIC EPIDEMIC.

Next to the widespread business depression and financial disturbance which were the first fruits of the great Democratic victory of 1892, and are still everywhere in evidence, the most striking effect of that untoward event was the outbreak of ill-temper, violent language and bad manners in the party which carried the election. It began in Oregon with a coarse and impudent dispatch from the Democratic Governor of that State to the President of the United States in answer to a civil official communication. It was followed by a venomous outburst from the Democratic Governor of Illinois against the judiciary of that State. Governor Waite, of Colorado, elected by a coalition of Democrats and Populists, soon achieved enviable notoriety by the violence of his language, the recklessness of his temper and the wildness of his vociferations. Lewelling, of Kansas, another product of the Democrat-Populist alliance, already had his State by the ears and the people embroiled in turmoil that came near ending in bloodshed. In South Carolina Governor Tillman at once began carrying things with so high a hand as to threaten conflict, not only with the local opposition, which he persistently exasperated to a point beyond endurance, but with the Federal authorities, over which he assumed superiority and whose power he affected to despise; and he has had his State two or three times on the verge of civil war.

In Congress Speaker Crisp has repeatedly given way to outbursts of ill-temper and exhibition of bad manners. Angry with members of his own party because they would not respond to his personal appeals to them to discharge their duty by appearing in their places and answering to their names at roll-call, he has vented his spleen on Republicans, and with such arrogance of manner as was never known before distorted precedents and violated rules in pursuance of his own purposes and to gratify his spite. In New-Jersey a Democratic minority long obstructed public business trying to defeat by lawlessness the people's will. But for the patience of the Republican majority and their confidence in the final triumph of right through the safe, though slow, processes of law the State of New-Jersey would have been plunged into a condition of anarchy by angry and hot-headed Democrats. And yesterday at Albany the Democratic minority in the Assembly, under the lead of ex-Speaker Sulzer, broke loose in a scene of wild disorder thoroughly characteristic of the party and fairly illustrative of its tendencies and its temper. It seems as if an epidemic of ill-temper and bad manners, characterized everywhere by violence, lawlessness, coarseness and brutality, had come in with the party and overspread the country.

Meantime, it is hardly necessary to add, Republicans, true to their traditions and constant in their temper, look curiously on, biding their time in patience, while the object lesson is before the country. Never before in our history did a political party demonstrate so quickly after its entrance upon power its utter unfitness. It has been in all respects a melancholy experience, and the country will not for a long time entirely recover from it; but in the end it will prove salutary and wholesome. Once in a generation, perhaps, it is necessary that the people for their sins should endure the ordeal of a Democratic Administration backed by a Democratic Congress. But once is enough.

THE ARREST OF ABSENT MEMBERS.

Mr. Reed is doing good service to the country in exposing, not merely the partisan dishonesty of Speaker Crisp's rulings, but the habit of absenteeism into which the Democratic members of Congress have fallen. Their majority is nearly 100, and yet it takes two weeks of the hardest kind of drubbing to get together a bare quorum of them. To make the matter worse, no sooner is the quorum obtained, and the partisan business that made its procurement necessary disposed of, than it promptly disappears. A quorum was got last week to steel Mr. Joy's seat, and was further utilized to pile up a big Democratic veto; but it had vanished before the week was out, and with a curious effect, on account of which the majority is now in trouble. While the struggle to unseat Mr. Joy was at its height the Committee on Rules brought in a scourge in the shape of a rule rescinding all leaves of absence except for sickness, and directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to arrest all absent members and bring them to the bar of the House, and making the order continuous from day to day until withdrawn by the House.

This drastic resolution was offered while the House was without a voting quorum. Less than a quorum voted upon the question of its adoption, and when Mr. Reed made the point of no quorum the Speaker ruled that the House was proceeding under a call, the parliamentary name for a measure looking to the procurement of the attendance of absent members, and he held that a quorum was not necessary to the adoption of any resolution intended to make the call effective. Mr. Reed inquired at that time if the Chair realized it was holding that less than a quorum could do what only a quorum could undo, but the Speaker was not moved by that suggestion. The fact is that he was moved by nothing logical or rational or legal or becoming. He was not there to make moral or legal distinctions. He was there simply for the purpose of giving effect to a partisan determination to commit the larceny of Mr. Joy's and Mr. Hilborn's seats, and he was ready to do anything that seemed necessary at the time for that purpose, no matter what might be the precedent it set, the contradiction it involved, or the entanglement it got him into. The Sergeant-at-Arms did nothing under the resolution. He was not expected to do anything more than to make a show. He had private instructions, doubtless, to disobey the order. It was supposed that the mere publication of the order in the newspapers and a little earnest telegraphing by the Sergeant-at-Arms would be enough to bring on the small number of Democratic members necessary to make the quorum, and it was feared that the country would be offended by the expenditure of the sum of money necessary to give real effect to the order.

In other words, the order was a piece of buncombe, and was so intended at the time. Finally the quorum came together. Mr. Joy and Mr. Hilborn were straightway robbed and ejected from the Capitol. The vote was taken on the veto message, and the chronic Democratic absentees hurried away on the next train.

The resolution, however, had been overlooked and it is still in effect. All the leaves are still withdrawn, and the Sergeant-at-Arms is yet under orders to arrest all absent members, for at no time since the day on which the larcenies were committed have the Democrats had a

in behalf of a number of murderers condemned to death in the electric chair. The impression became widespread at that time that the privilege of appeal was being abused; and if any of the applications made by the counsel for McKane should succeed that impression would be intensified. This McKane case will now go to the Federal Supreme Court, where another appeal, based on different grounds, is about to be argued for the benefit of the fallen Boss of Gravesend.

The Rapid Transit Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has made a complete and entirely satisfactory answer to Mayor Gilroy's letter opposing the construction of underground roads at the cost of the city. This reply is understood to have been drawn by Mr. Hewitt. It is worthy of its author. He shows that the Mayor is in error in supposing that the proposed expenditure, which is limited by the bill to \$50,000,000, would bring New-York perilously near to the constitutional limit of indebtedness, and points out that, whereas Mr. Gilroy estimates the cost of the proposed construction at \$100,000,000, the careful estimate of R. T. Wilson & Co. was not more than \$45,000,000. In reference to Mr. Gilroy's fear of a loss of the city's credit, Mr. Hewitt quotes with much effect the Mayor's own words as given in his "North American Review" articles on the "Wealth of New-York."

THE MUNICIPAL INVESTIGATION.

Since the Senate Committee which is investigating the Police Department, having tardily completed its preparations, got down to business it has proceeded diligently and zealously by its inquiry, constantly confirming public confidence in its sincerity and ability. The testimony which it has put on record would have created a veritable sensation in any community not already pretty well convinced of the truth of the accusations which a long array of witnesses has established. But it is certainly not the fault of the committee if, by producing overwhelming proof of the familiar charge that the Police Department of New-York has been systematically employed in cheating voters, it has merely justified the common belief that the charge was well founded. An immense public service has been rendered by the committee in that it has succeeded in removing all possibility of reasonable and honest doubt on the subject of police complicity in election crimes. It is shameful that such things should be as this inquiry has proved, but it was indispensable that the facts should be demonstrated.

The people now know that general observation and report have not done the police injustice. They have heard numerous witnesses whose credibility is beyond dispute, and whose testimony has been only strengthened on cross-examination, describe their personal experiences at the polls with Tammany inspectors and police officers stationed there; have heard them tell how they have been insulted, interfered with, assaulted, driven away and arrested for merely asserting their rights and manifesting their purpose to stop the cheating going on under their eyes. Instances enough of this audacious and abominable work to prove a comprehensive conspiracy have been revealed already, and though the field has not been exhausted future disclosures will be simply cumulative. The imperative necessity of passing the Bi-partisan Police bill has been conclusively demonstrated. The bill has been much improved by the first, giving larger powers to the Superintendent. In this form it ought to be enacted without further delay.

The committee, which is to resume the investigation to-day, has already elicited from President Martin a practical confession of the complete subordination of the department to Tammany Hall. That line of inquiry can be profitably pursued much further. We commend to the committee and to its counsel, Mr. Sutherland, whose professional reputation has been enhanced by his services in that capacity, a especially searching and vigorous examination of Martin's colleagues. It has been intimated that Sheehan may be put on the stand to-day. We hope he will be. If diligently cultivated he can be made to yield large results. He is not without shrewdness, but he has a damnable record, and is just the sort of man, we should suppose, to give up more than he means to under skilful and resolute handling. The probe which this committee is bidden to employ cannot be put to a better use just now than by inserting it into Sheehan.

It is gratifying to learn that there is not likely to be any further trouble in passing the resolution to extend the time and scope of the Lexow Committee. That resolution is to come up on special order in the Senate next Tuesday morning, and we hope it will be adopted, with a modification still further enlarging the powers of the committee. The caucus agreement provides that the Excise Department and the Department of Charities and Correction shall be included in the inquiry. This addition is desirable, but it is not enough. The whole administration of the Excise law ought undoubtedly to be examined with the closest scrutiny, and the conduct of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction in respect to supplies and elections can be profitably investigated; but there are other branches of local government which are not entitled to exemption on any grounds whatsoever. The Dock Department needs to have a flood of light let into its secret recesses, and as for the police courts, they ought to be turned inside out. If there is any instrument of iniquity in the whole municipal household which is more basely and audaciously used in the service of corruption and tyranny, watchful observers of public affairs are greatly mistaken. There is every reason why the police courts and the docks should be included in the broader field which the committee will be ready to occupy when it has finished with the Police Department.

NO SQUATTERS IN FIFTH-AVE.

Now the far-reaching, all-embracing Metropolitan Traction Company is trying to grab Fifth-ave. below Twenty-third-st. Not one inch of any part of Fifth-ave. should be surrendered to any railroad company. In spite of all disclaimers and denials, it is practically certain that if any portion of the avenue is given up to a railroad the invasion will extend to the remainder in a few years. If the enemy succeeds in getting a foothold, it will be impossible ere long to protect any region in the city from his ravages. The Metropolitan freebooters are like the camel which was permitted to shove his nose under the flap of his master's tent. Soon the head followed the nose; the neck came next to the head; the shoulders succeeded the neck; and in a short time the whole huge bulk of the beast filled the tent, and the owner was ousted into the pelting storm. Once let the Metropolitan managers stick their noses into Fifth-ave. and their big bodies will quickly follow.

The Metropolitan Traction Company is in the hands of a grasping, pushing, unscrupulous set of men, who are bent on grabbing everything they can in this metropolis, and are not at all careful about the means by which they advance their schemes. They enjoy already far too many privileges of enormous value. If the complete history of the relations of the Metropolitan managers with certain Tammany jobs and jobbers is ever disclosed, it is probable that it will contain some startling revelations for New-Yorkers. New-York has been much too generous to the Metropolitan crew. They ought to be kept out of Fifth-ave. entirely. That one

Amusements.

ABBEY'S THEATRE.—8-Roy Mac. ACADREAN OF MUSIC.—8-15—The Girl I Left Behind Me. ATLANTIC GARDEN.—22 and 24 Bowers—10 a. m. to 10 p. m.—Concert and Vaudeville. BROADWAY THEATRE.—8-The Elphinstone. BROADWAY THEATRE.—8-15—Tropia, Limited. CASINO.—8-15—Gloria. COLUMBIAN THEATRE.—8-The Rainmakers. DALY'S THEATRE.—8-15—Shore Acres. EDEN MUSE.—11 a. m. to 11 p. m.—World in Wax. EMPIRE THEATRE.—8-15—The Wind. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—8-15—Margaret Fleming. GARDEN THEATRE.—8-15—142. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE.—8-15—Old Lavender. HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE.—8-30—Rival Candidates. IRVING PLACE THEATRE.—8-Das Heirathinnet. KOSTER & BIAL'S.—8—Vaudeville. LYCEUM THEATRE.—8-20—The Amazons. MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.—2—Circus. MENDELSSOHN GLEE CLUB HALL, 19 West 40th-st. 8-15—Crescendo. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Day and Evening—Annual Exhibition. PALMER'S THEATRE.—8-15—The Butterflies. POLK GROUND.—3-30—Baseball. PROCTOR'S THEATRE.—2 to 10:30 p. m.—Vaudeville. SOCIETY OF AMERICAN ARTISTS, 215 West 57th-st.—Day and Evening—Exhibition. STANFORD THEATRE.—8-30—Charles's Aunt. STONY THEATRE.—1—Actors' Fund Benefit—8-15—A White Lie. TONY PASTOR'S THEATRE.—2—8—Vaudeville. 10TH STREET THEATRE.—8—Hoodman Blind. 523 FOURTH-AVE.—9 a. m. to 4:30 p. m.—The Tiffany Chapel.

Index to Advertisements.

	Page Col.		Page Col.
Amusements.....	11 5-8	Legal Notices.....	11
Announcements.....	12	Marriages & Deaths.....	12 3-6
Auc. Sale Real Estate.....	11	Miscellaneous.....	12 3-6
Business Brokers.....	11	New Publications.....	8 2
Business Notices.....	6	Ocean Steamers.....	19 5
Dancing Academies.....	8	Real Estate.....	8 4-6
Dividend Notices.....	11	Religious Notices.....	8 4-6
Financial.....	11	Railroads.....	19 5
Financial Brokers.....	11	Sales by Auction.....	8 4
Financial Meetings.....	11	Special Notices.....	7 6
Hotels.....	10	Spring Resorts.....	8 4
Instruction.....	8 3-4	Teachers.....	8

Business Notices.

Keep's Dress Shirts—measure 6 for \$9.00; 12 for \$16.00; 24 for \$29.00 and 36 for \$49.00. 11th and 12th sts.

Thel's Detective Service. Established 1873. N. Y. Office, Fulton Bldg., Nassau and Fulton sts. General detective work for corporations or individuals.

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TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.—The Behring Sea bill passed its second reading in the House of Lords; Lord Kimberley said that the two Governments would soon enter into a convention for settling claims for seizures. — With a loaded bomb in their possession, two Anarchists were arrested in Rome; it is believed that they intended to blow up the Italian Chamber of Deputies. — Peixoto's forces have retaken Paranaguá; the city of Rio Grande do Sul has not been captured by the Brazilian insurgents.

Congress.—Both branches in session. — Senate: Mr. Pepper continued his speech. — House: Filibustering was indulged in over a new rule to fine members not voting.

Domestic.—The American Glucose Works in Buffalo were burned, entailing the loss of \$1,200,000; twelve employees are missing. — Isaac L. Requa was elected president of the Central Pacific Railroad. — Only five of the eighty-six plants in the coke region are now idle by reason of the strike. — Nine sailors were rescued by life-savers from a wrecked schooner on the New-Jersey coast. — Coxey's army marched to Ard